earth in possession and Heaven in reversion. will you go sorrowing and downcast because here and there a pearl or ruby fails you? Nay, rather, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before, press forward. Discontent and murmuring are sidious foes; trample them under your feet. Litter no complaint, whatever betide; for complaining is a sign of weakness. If your trouble can be helped, help it; if not, bear it. You can be whatever you will to be. Therefore, form and accomplish worthy purposes. If you walk peace were the only places of safety. Some of the women followed the soldiers, begging them not to take away their friend and protector, a man who expended more for the sick and the starving than others did for arms and ammualone, let it be with no to an incredulous world

there; for it was an instructive fact, throughout

this bloody contest, that the houses of men of

nition. The schoolmaster said, "Do not be distressed, my friends; I forgive these neighbors

for what they do in ignorance of my principles and feelings. They may take my life, but they

cannot force me to do injury to one of my fel-low creatures." As the Catholics had done, so did the Protestants; they went away, and left

the man of peace safe in his divine armor.

The flames of bigortry were of course fanned.

by civil war. On one occasion, the insurgents, seized a wealthy old Quaker, in very feeble

health, and threatened to shoot him, if he did

not go with them to a Catholic priest and be

diers of both parties had had some dying broth-

mother who had been fed, or some desolate lit

party marched into a village victorious, the cry

to all, and harm to none." While flames were raging, and blood flowing in every direction,

he houses of the peace-makers stood uninjured. It is a circumstance worthy to be recorded,

that during the fierce and terrible struggle, even in counties where the Quakers were most

imerous, but one of their society fell a sacri-

e. That was a young man, who, being afraid

o trust to peace principles, put on a military

uniform, and went to the garrison for protection

he was killed. "His dress and arms spoke the

therefore they invited it.'

The garrison was taken by the insurgents, and

anguage of hostility," says the hisiorian, and

During that troubled period, no armed citizen

quarterly meetings, going miles across the coun

ude, and sometimes obliged to stop and remove corpses from their path. The Catholics, angry

at Protestant meetings being thus openly held

but unwilling to harm the Quakers, advised them to avoid the public road, and go by pri-

vate ways. But they, in their quiet, innocen

way, answered that they did not feel clear i

would be right for them to go by any other path

hey went unmolested; even their young women

mattended by protectors, passed without insult. Glory to the nation that first ventures to set

an example at once so gentle and so brave! And

our wars-are they brave or beautiful, even i

judged of according to the maxims of the world? The secrets of our cowardly encroach

ments on Mexico, and of Indian wars, would

ecure a unanimous verdict in the negative ould they ever be even half revealed to pos

THE NAVY.

ression upon the country

"The majority report declares some abose:

in the navy yards, especially of political favor

itism; recognises an impropriety in the selec-tion of Dr. Hunter as a coal agent, for the supply of fuel; exhibits the transactions in rela-

deems them right and consistent; and, in re-

erence to steam machinery, disapproves of the

appointment of Mr. Martin as a member of the

vented by him was included in all the plans

y submitting the following resolutions:

"1. That the testimony taken in the investi-

gation proves the existence of glaring abuses

interposition of legislative reform—that it is due to justice to declare that these abuses have

been slowly and gradually growing up during a long course of years, and that no particular

Administration should have the entire blame

has been in the hands of persons wholly ineffi

cient and grossly incompetent, and that reform

s needed in the regulations which exist on the

the knowledge of such inefficiency and incom-

petency to the responsible authorities in Wash

or approve, on the part of any officer of th

Government, any favors to contractors ; yet, if

the Secretary of the Navy did contemplate any

favor to Swift, he did not design to bestow it to

the detriment of the Government, but that in

all he did in this matter he kept always in view

the good of the public and the interest of the

" 4. That in the letters of contracts for the

construction of steam machinery for the use of

the navy, during the present Administration,

nothing has been shown which calls for the in

erposition of the Congress of the United States :

but it is manifest the present head of the Navy Department has displayed a very laudable zeal

to secure the greatest amount of speed and effi

"The minority report is very decided in it.

declaration of abuses in reference to each of the subjects pending in the inquiry. It asserts,

in reference to the coal agency, that Dr. Hunter

was a physician who knew nothing about coal, and that he transferred the whole business to a

firm in Philadelphia, Hunter receiving \$7,453

"In the matter of the live-oak timber, the

report declares that compacts were made be-tween parties for mutual advantage in violation

of law, and to the detriment of the public

"With respect to the machinery, that the

awards generally were determined upon the vote

of D. B. Martin in the board of engineers, and

"And the report asserts that the navy yards

member of Congress, agreed with the Read-

have been turned into a political machine.
"They find that Hon. J. Glancy Jones, while

ing Forge Company to get Government con-tracts and work for it, and did so, for which he

he violated the law.

"They moved the passage of a bill, in order to guard against abuses, and the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy,

with the sanction of the President, abused his

discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Gov-

"Resolved, That the contract made by the

Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 28, 1858, with W. N. Swift, for the delivery of

ve-oak timber, was made in violation of law.

"Resolved, That the distribution by the

Secretary of the Navy of the patronage in the navy yard among members of Congress, was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public

service.
"Resolved, That the President and Secreta

ry of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding

contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

"Resolved, That the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of Daniel B. Martin, chief

ngineer, as a member of the board of en-

and in a manner unusual, improper, and in

jurious to the public service.

that he was largely interested.

ency attainable to said vessels.

as his profits.

ubject; and that there is no proof which traces

"2. That the coal agency for some time past

Brooklyn navy yard, and requires the

presented to the board. The report conclusion

ard of engineers, inasmuch as a boiler in

spare the Quakers! they have done good

How grand may be Life's might, Without Love's circling crown."

Or if the golden thread of love shine athwart the dusky warp of duty, if other hearts depend on yours for sustenance and strength, give from your fulness no stinted measure. Let the dew of your kindness fall on the evil

and the good, on the just and on the unjust. Compass happiness, since happiness alone is ictory. On the fragments of your shattered plans, and hopes, and love-on the heaped-up uins of your past-rear a stately palace, who top shall reach unto heaven; whose beauty shall gladden the eyes of all beholders; whose doors shall stand wide open to receive the way-

worn and weary.

Life is a burden, but it is imposed by God. millstone about your neck, or a diadem upon your brow. Take it up bravely, bear it on joy fully, lay it down triumphantly.

APPENDIX. To all those known and unknown friends

who, during the publication of these articles, have sent me words of greeting, approval, or suggestion, I beg to return my grateful acknowledgments; and while I humbly crave pardor of those whose sensibilities have been lacerated by my remarks on the "light infantry," they ill allow me to say, that I did not mean their babies, not in the least-since I have no doubt they are the prettiest, fattest, pinkest, charmthe world; but only a certain abstract, impersonal, metaphysical enfant terrible, who shall be the scape-goat for all the sins of babydom To the young mother, whose feelings are out raged by my comparing her pet to a pig, I only ignorance of babies, but her ignorance of pigs In the words of the ballad,

"O mother, mother, what's a pig.
That thou shouldst weep and wail "
I believe she must be thinking of the rusty musty, dusty abominations driven in flocks and herds along our streets, but I assure her that whoever forms his opinion on such grounds has a very ex parte view of the case. The pig "in my mind's eye, Horatio," is in a far less ad-vanced stage of natural history, a pig whose tender age is reckoned by days, whose young feet have not yet wandered from the paternal roof, whose purity is untarnished, whose infant voice has only the faintest suggestion of a squeal, whose soft skin and silky—

"O, call it hair, not brisiles," sunset, or the pure tint of mother-of-pearl, or the bloom in the heart of a peach blossom who the rose pales into the lily. Believe me, fond mammas, I have spoken "with zeal," but "according to knowledge;" and if the pigs do not protest, the babies need not; for there are few of the latter who would not be flattered by the

comparison.

The bravery with which women have comtisfaction with which men bave informed m confidentially, in corners, that they "thought just so!" affords another illustration of the admirable manner in which nature balances supply and demand

An revoir. THE BEAUTY OF PEACE. BY L. MARIA CHILD.

Men listen more coldly to the advocacy of peace principles than to other wise words. Few. professing to believe the Christian Religion. venture to deny their truth, while at the same time all agree in giving them a sort of moonlight reputation, a will-o'-the-wisp foundation, as beautiful but impracticable theories. I cannot help feeling a strong hope, amounting to from the frightful vortex of sin and misery in which it has been drawn by the prevailing law of Force. And surely 'tis a mission worth liv ing for, that the Christian doctrine of overcoming evil with good, is not merely a beautiful sentiment, as becoming to the religious soul as pearls to the maiden's bosom, but that it is real-

most comprehensive philosophy, the wisest political economy.

The amount of proof that it is so, see abundant enough to warrant the belief that a practical adoption of peace principles would be and under the most desperate circumstances provided there was a chance to have it distinct 1y understood, that such a course was not based

y the highest reason, the bravest manliness, the

on cowardice, but on principle.

When Captain Back went to the Polar Re gions in search of Captain Ross, he fell in with a band of Esquimaux, who had never seen a
white man. The chief raised his spear to hurl
it at the stranger's head; but when Captain
Back approached, calmly and unarmed, the spear The brother man who had trusted in him. Had Captain Back adopted the usual maxim that it necessary to carry arms in such emergencies.

Raymond, in his travels, says: "The assassin has been my guide in the defiles of Italy, the smuggler of the Pyrences has received me with a welcome in his secret paths. Armed, I should have been the enemy of both; unarmed, they have alike respected me. In such expectation, I have long since laid aside all menacing apparatus whatever. Arms may indeed be employed against wild beasts; but men should never for get that they are no defence against the traitor.

They may irritate the wicked, and intimidate the simple. The man of peace has a much more sacred defence—his character."

Perhaps the severest test to which the peace

principles were ever put, was in Ireland during the memorable rebellion of 1786. During the terrible conflict, the Irish Quakers were con tinually between two fires. The Protestant party viewed them with suspicion and dislike, because they refused to fight or pay military taxes; and the fierce multitude of insurgents deemed it sufficient cause for death, that they would neither profess belief in the Catholic re ligion nor help to fight for Irish freedom. Vic tory alternated between the two contending parties; and, as usual in civil war, the victors mad almost indiscriminate havoc of those who did not march under their banners. It was a perilous time for all men; but the Quakers alone were liabl to a raking fire from both sides. Foreseeing calamity, they had destroyed all their guns and other weapons used for game. But this pledge of pacific intentions was not sufficient to satisfy the Government, which required warlike assistance at their hands. Threats and insults were heaped upon them from all quarters; but they steadfastly adhered to their resolution of doing good to both parties, and harm to nei-ther. Their bouses were filled with widows and orphans, with the sick, the wounded, and the dying, belonging both to the loyalists and the Sometimes, when the Catholic soldiers were victorious, they would be greatly enraged to find Quaker houses filled with Protestant families. They would point their pistols at their mediately turned into the street, to be massa-cred. But the pistol dropped, when the Chris-tian mildly replied, "Friend, do what thou wilt, I will not harm thee, nor any other human be ing." Not even amid the savage fierceness of civil war, could men fire at one who spoke such words as these. They saw that this was not cowardice, but bravery much higher than their

burn down a Quaker house, unless the owne burn down a Quaker house, unless the owner expelled the Protestant women and children who had taken refuge there. "I cannot help it," replied the Friend. "So long as I have a house, I will keep it open to succor the helpless and distressed, whether they belong to thy ranks, or to those of thine enemies. If my house is burned, I must be turned out with them, and share their affliction." The fighter turned away, and did the Christian no barm.

in quiet, while they were obliged to fight to de-fend his property. "Friends, I have asked no man to fight for me," replied the schoolmaster. to, are our authorized advertising agents for Boston But they dragged him along, swearing that he should stand in front of the army, and, if he

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the would not fight, he should at least stop a bullet. His house and school-house were filled with women and children, who had taken refuge fra: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Inss.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Jount Union, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

All new subscribers will receive the Era from the 1st of January, unless otherwise re-

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION-BROD-ERICK, BRIGHT, AND FITCH.

It was a favorite doctrine of the Democratic-party, in the day of its successes and triumphs, that the constituencies retain the right to inchristened. They had not led him far before struct their Representatives, and that the Repe sank down, from extreme weakness. "What resentative is bound to obey or resign. But of he sank down, from extreme weakless.

do you say to our proposition?" asked one of late years, during the decline and fall of that
the soldiers, handling his gun significantly. Sonce formidable organization, we have had The old man quietly replied, "If thou art permitted to take my life, I hope our heavenly numerous examples of the wide differences Father will forgive thee." The insurgents talked which ever exist between the perfection of apart for a few moments, and then went away, receeds and professions, and the deficiency of estrained by a power they did not understand. performance.

So flagrant have been the instances, in re-

Deeds of kindness added strength to the incent years, of a departure in practice from this ers tended by the Quakers, or some starving agrient article of faith, that we had supposed it to be obsolete. It seems, however, that we tle ones that had been cherished. Whichever were mistaken. The official organ of Mr. Buchanan brings to our notice a recent instance of the fulmination of the political anathema by the Legislature of California against the devoted head of its recusant Senator, Mr. Broderick. The Union is in ecstacies of delight with this Democratic" procedure, and although it sitates to say the word, the inference is unmistakable, that the editors, as the organ of the President and Cabinet, expect Mr. Broderick, in the name of common decency, to resign. The resolutions of the Legislature, as we find them copied into the Union, are as follows:

Whereas the ninth session of the Legislature of the State of California passed resolu-tions instructing our Senators in Congress to support the policy of the National Administracould travel without peril of his life; but the Quakers regularly attended their monthly and ion in regard to the admission of Kansas under he Lecompton Constitution; and whereas the Hon. David C. Broderick—a United States Senator from this State-not only disregarded agl instructions, but indirectly charged that the members of the said ninth session of the egislature had misrepresented the wishes of heir constituents; and whereas the people of his State, at the last election, triumphantly ained the action of the members of said air th session of the Legislature: therefore, for he purpose of giving to the said Hon. David C. Braderick a full understanding of the position

e occupies to his constituency, be it olved by the Senate, (the Assembly con aring.) That the Legislature of a State con titute the immediate constituency of a United

Resolved, That a constituency has a right tall times, and it is their duty, when deemed cessary, to instruct their representatives upon ll matters of public policy pertaining to the uties of such representatives; and that to such THE INVESTIGATION OF ABUSES IN resentatives, when instructed, there is left no other honorable alternative save obedience or The reports of the majority and minority of

the select committee of the House, in relation to abuses in the navy, were submitted on Thurs-day. The matters disclosed will produce a contrary to the wishes of his constituency. colved, That the language used in the speech of said Senator, on the 22d of March, in the United States Senate, towards the thef Executive of this Confederacy, was not nly undignified and disrespectful, but alike inon to the contracts for live-oak timber, but

ecole of this State. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor this State be requested to forward a copy of above resolutions to the Hon. D. C. Brod-

We claim no right to interpose in a family quar igl; but we may be allowed to make the friendly anggestion, that the resignation of Mr. Broder ick, in obedience to these instructions, would be an example of fatal tendency in its effects upon the ascendency of the Democracy in the Senate. while it would at the same time administer a se- kind of fuel which is best adapted to the pur vere rebuke to two leading members of the Cabi- pose for which it is to be used." net. It cannot be forgotten that General Cass In May, 1858, numerous applications were held on to his seat in the Senate long after he had | made to the Secretary of the Navy, for the office gan, and in open defiance of the instructions of Benjamin Tyson. The mode of purchasing the State Legislature. It is equally well re- coal, the selection of the agent, if needed, and membered that Mr. Toucey, the Secretary of his compensation, were entirely at the discrethe Navy, clung to his Senatorial position after tion of the Secretary. The report continues: the State had become Republicanized, and "The coal business had largely increased, so grossly misrepresented his constituency on measures of the greatest importance. But these are events which belong to the past; and although the resignation of Mr. Broderick, in compliance with the resolutions of the Califoria Legislature, might by contrast reflect dis- (among whom was the Hon. J. Glancy Jones. oredit upon these members of the Cabinet, it it was agreed that Dr. Charles H. Hunter, o could have no practical effect upon them; and we merely allude to the subject by way of a gentle hint that it is unbecoming in people who side in glass houses to throw stones. The and political friends of the President, who had prospective effect of the example which is sought to be created at the expense of Mr. Smith were both applicants for the office of coal agent; Getz was a member of the Penn-Broderick might be attended by consequences sylvania Legislature, and then and now the nore serious. We say nothing of Messrs. Stuart, Wright, and Allen, whose political career will end with the present session of Congress; out there are others whose lease of political erained, in the name of common decency, to follow the fatal example of Mr. Broderick. What would become of Mr. Thomson of New Jersey, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, who, though elected a Whig, is now a faithful follower of the Administration, and of Mr. Pugh of Ohio? Not one of these gentlemen truly represent their constituents, and not one of them could be re-elected. New Jersey has given a decided majority to the Anti-Lecompton "people's parcomposed of Republicans and Americans. Maryland is "American" by several thousand majority, and Ohio is Republican by a still arger majority, to say nothing of a separate pposition organization, composed of Americans and Whigs. Here, then, are discrepancies bewas to receive five per cent. That in so doing tween "Democratic" representatives and their

constituents, which it is not wise on the part of the Administration to bring too prominently But the most flagrant instance of a dis regard of the will of their constituency, by nen claiming to be Senators, which the history of this country furnishes, is yet to be mentioned. We allude to the case of Messrs. Bright and Fitch. In that case, the Legislature of a sovereign State solemnly protest that the men who claim to represent Indiana on the floor of the Senate of the United States were never elected; and, to give the most unmistakable ascance of the sincerity of their protest, they elect other men to fill the vacancies which they have declared to exist in their Senatorial representation. The Democratic majority of the Senate turns a deaf ear to the voice of Indiana, and the Washington Union is foremost among the defenders of this Senatorial insult to a sov-

resents the people of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Departments of a common National Union in the Navy Department, took it to Dr. Hunter at Reading, and faithfully executed. There will be no necessity to the common National Union in the Navy Department, took it to Dr. Hunter at Reading, and faithfully executed. There will be no necessity to the common National Union in the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the Commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the Commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the Commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the Commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the Commission from the Navy Department of the United States, as the ceived the Commission from th constituents of a common National Union, in contradistinction from the Senate, which represents the States in a Federal capacity. The members of the House of Representatives have no connection with the State Legislature, or with any other Department of the State Government. It is true that their election is conducted under the State authorities, but their businees is to represent the people en masse, and not the States. The Senate is differently constituted. It is composed of the representatives of State sovereignties, without the slightest reference to the number of people embraced

Representatives by the people at the polls, numerous cases of a dubious result must necessarily occur, owing to the great numbers of the electors, the abecence of sufficient legal responsibility on the part of the judges of the polls, and the real difficulty of preventing fraudulent voting. The House of Representatives is the only legal body which could settle these cases. The State Governments have nothing to do with them; and public opinion cheerfully acrefers them to the House for decision. But in the case of Senators, every friend of State rights will watch with jealousy cases of disputed election. Senators are chosen by the State, not by the people of the State. They represent it, in some sense, as Ambassadors to a foreign Court; and while we will not undertake to question the propriety of the constitutional regulation which ests in the Senate the right to determine the validity of the election of its members, we insist that the greatest caution and delicacy should be observed in supervising the acts of the States.

within them. The Senators are elected by the

In the election of members of the House of

solemn act of the State Legislatures.

The majority of the Senate, in the case of the Indiana contested case, while professing the most ultra State Rights doctrines, have shown none of this delicacy. It has rudely set aside the authority of the State, in violation of its own precedent at the last session of Congress. We but utter the common opinion of all dispas sionate men when we say that the admission of Bright and Fitch to seats in the Senate, immediately after the rejection of Mr. Harlan, has been accomplished by the majority in that body on grounds of the lowest and most disreputable party exigency, regardless of the rights of Indiana, and of the honor and dignity of that body.

A party which has thus signalized its con tempt for the popular will, and for the obligations of law and justice, should be the last to sist on representatives obeying the instructions of their constituents; and one would naturally suppose that its supporters would refrain from alluding to a topic which must always be suggestive of associations by no means agreeable to minds not lost to a sense of shame.

ASTOUNDING OFFICIAL CORRUP-TION-THE PRESIDENT.

Official corruption in its various forms is a nost inseparable from human governments and instances of peculation, of fraud, and o official brokerage, are by no means new in the history of our country; but never until now has a President of the United States been detected in giving his countenance to such transactions. ether yielded obedience to the instructions of Dishonoring as it is to our national character, the ninth session of the Legislature of this State, we feel it due to the truth of history and to an the facts brought to light by the minority re. port of the committee on naval contracts. The committee directed their investigation

to four distinct items of expenditure, viz:

1. To the purchase of fuel for the navy. 2. The purchase of live-oak timber.

3. The management of the navy yards, and especially that of Brooklyn. 4. Contracts for steam machinery.

We begin by reciting the leading facts under the first head. By the act of September 28th. 1850, it was provided that "In the article of fuel for the navy, or naval

shall have power to discriminate and purchase in such manner as he may deem proper, that been repudiated as the representative of Michi- of coal agent, which was at that time held by

stations and vards, the Secretary of the Navy

than in previous years, and the per centage yielded a larger salary. In May, 1858, some of the applicants met at Washington, and, at a conference with each other and their friends,

editor of the Reading Gazette. Each of the parties above named was examined by your committee; and also C. Nicholas Beach, whose appear.
"Mr. Smith testified that he was in Wash ington in May last, and was present when the arrangement for the appointment of Hunter was made. That some of the applicants and their friends had a conversation to arrange things amicably, if they could. Finally it was agreed that, if the Secretary would appoint either of them, he should appoint Dr. Hunter, Mr. Getz, and Mr. Smith. That the arrangement was communicated to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, nen a member of this House, and that the President also understood that the emoluments of the office were to go to the three. As this was deemed important by the committee, the witness was examined and re-examined by different

ing about the arrangement, whether one-half was to go to one party, and the other half to the other two, or not.
"Mr. Getz testifies, that he was at Washing ton at the time, and was informed of the arrangement for the appointment of Dr. Hunter and that he (Getz) was to have one-third of th He agreed to it, with a 'mental reserthe appointment of Dr. Hunter, and the President said to him: 'Mr. Jones urged me to ap

members of the committee, as to the knowledge of the President; he repeated that the Presiden

knew that the three were to divide the emolu-ments of the office, and that the parties were satisfied with the decision; but he knew noth-

point you; but you are no applicant; I have made up my mind to appoint Dr. Hunter.'
"Mr. Beach (C. Nichols) testified, that he is nephew, by marriage, of the Secretary of the Navy; that he was on intimate relations with him; that he was in Washington when the arrangement of the appointment of Dr. Hunter was made; that he was himself an applicant for the office; that he conversed with Mr. Jones about it; that he knew that the emoluments of the office were to be divided up among these parties; and that it was a matter of general ru-mor in Washington, before and at the time of the appointment; that he talked with the Sec-retary about the appointment of Dr. Hunter and that the Secretary informed him that, as

his constitutional regulation. That body rep- Hunter was appointed coal agent; Smith re- ed for the island to liberate every negro on it. vestigators of former or present days. For the narrated to him the arrangement, to which Hunter agreed. Getz subsequently declined to share in the profits, because, as he says, the arrangement was distasteful to him.
"Dr. Hunter had been for years, was then

and still is, a practicing physician in Reading. He had never purchased coal for sale; he did not know its market value: took no pains to ascertain it; did not purchase any coal for the Government, or do any act in the performance of his duty, except to sign formal papers sent to him by Tyler, Stone, & Co., certifying that a specific quantity of coal, of the best quality, had been duly inspected and weighed by him, and shipped on board a named vessel. These papers were sent to the proper bureau, and all Congress, and who superintends the business parties knew, or ought to have known, that the of office brokerage, is suddenly seized with an certificates were fulse, so far as relates to his personal knowledge of the facts certified. "By an understanding between Hunter &

Smith, the latter was to make inquiries as to selecting coal at Philadelphia; but it is manifest that he did but little in the execution of this trust. He was in the omnibus business, Mexico, and Central America, as well as to inand had no connection with the purchase of The coal was required at Philadelphia, and was there delivered on shipboard to the Gov-ernment. Neither Hunter nor Smith saw the

coal inspected, weighed, or delivered, and the whole business was turned over to Tyler. Stone, quiesces in the constitutional regulation which & Co. Mr. Smith testifies that he took no personal supervision of the matter, except to see that the best coals could be had, and depended that the upon Tyler, Stone, & Co., to inspect the coal. When the Government needed coal, a requisition was sent to Dr. Hunter, which by him was sent to Tyler, Stone & Co., who became at once ernment. Tyler, Stone, & Co., and Dr. Hunter. fixed the price at \$3.85 per ton. The testimony of many witnesses establishes beyond a rea-sonable doubt, that the market value of such coal as was delivered to the Government would not exceed \$3.50 per ton, and several respect-able dealers would have furnished the Government at that or a less price, and then made profit. The purchases of coal thus made for the Government, by Tyler, Stone, & Co., for the December, 1858, was --- tons, at a cost of \$3.85 per ton. The amount of emoluments re eived by Dr. Hunter, and divided by him with Smith, was, for the same six months, \$7,452.92, or, at the rate of \$14,905.84 per an um. In addition to this direct loss, the mode f purchase adopted furnished no guarantee against fraud in the quantity or amount of coal, nected by any officer of the Government,

"Your committee have furnished to the par-es implicated in these transactions every opcortunity to explain them. All the parties, ex-cept the President, Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, have been examined. The President and the Secretary have been furished with a copy of the testimony, and notified that any statements either of them desire to make would be heard by the committee, or that any witness desired by them would be exned. The Secretary, in his letter of Feb. 4, 1858, herewith submitted, states that the e system existed in the coal agency during the administration of his predecessor. He also states that he was not aware until the present investigation of any want of attention on the

Having made this long extract from the port we are constrained to draw our remarks the world. There is, too, a degree of responsibiln the subject to a close. But before doing so ity attached to a Government expedition, which e will give a brief insight into the corrupt co- the individual traveller cannot so fully have : patronage of the establishment, down to the em- one before us must be the source whence we may ployment of workmen, is surrendered by the hope to draw our materials of acquaintance with Secretary to the city members of Congress the general state of its surface, elements of prosletter from an "honorable" member of the private details, and the particulars of social life House of Representatives will initiate the un- and manners, interesting anecdotes, and oc initiated into the mysteries of Tammany Hall currences of the passing day, we of course politics. This letter is addressed by a city mem- look to the sketchy tourist or adventurer. La ber to a master carpenter in the Brooklyn navy | Plata, Paraguay, &c., is such a country; por-

are to take men on on Tuesday; now I ask you to take him on and the others I have asked knowledge. We welcome this book, therefore ou to take on. I will have my proportion of men under you; if you do not give them, I will lodge charges against you. You have turned away all the men but one from my district already. Of this I have complained to the Secretary, and now, unless you rectify this injus- Our naval expedition, too, is just at this time tice I will make application that you be turned nut. The bearer will bring me an answer.

Yours, &c., It is evident that this "bonorable" office broker could, if required, tell ugly tales upon the carpenter; but we presume that the latter omplied with the terms upon which he was willing to hold his peace. Is the author of such a letter a fit associate for honorable members of Congress? He would not have been thirty or forty years ago.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN CUBA.

We are indebted to Mr. Benjamin for the inormation, that Slavery has no longer any legal existence in Cuba. He says:

"The continued supply of labor in Cuba by natural increase is impossible. It is a well-au-henticated fact, that its whole laboring popu-ation is exhausted in a single generation. Horlation is exhausted in a single generation. Hor-rible as is the contemplation of such a fact, the evidence in support of it is irresistible. None of the writers on the population of Cuba fix the number of its creole (id est, native) negroes outside of Havana at more than ten per cent., whilst a recent authority on the island, per fectly competent to judge, fixes it at only five per cent. We have, then, the fact that ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the slaves engaged in agriculture were imported Africans." Now, Mr. Benjamin is aware, that about the

ear 1820, Spain entered into a treaty with England, by which she consented to the abolition of the slave trade, and agreed that all slaves imported thereafter should be free. A large portion of the negroes who are still held n servitude are recognised as coming under the provisions of this treaty, and are styled emancipados, if we are correctly informed; but, according to Mr. Benjamin, all the negroes on the island must be free; for he admits that the whole negro population is consumed in one s but seven years; but supposing it to be since 1820, and hence they, too, are entitled to and associated with him, too, was the lan

hare their affliction." The fighter turned way, and did the Christian no harm.

The Protestant party seized the Quaker The Protestant party seized to the Protestant

Pro-Slavery authorities quoted by Mr. Benjanin, and, in the name of justice and humanity, abolish the last remnant of the infamous slave

MILLIONS FOR CORRUPTION AND SLAVERY, NOT A CENT FOR EDUCATION .- The President, who proposes to take the purse and the sword into his own hands, free from the control of Congress, and who superintends the business other gripe of economy and constitutional constriction. He has vetoed the bill donating public lands for the endowment of agricultural colleges. He wants the money for which the lands may sell, in order to wage war upon Spain, vest in his grand thirty million corruption fund; and, with such statesmanlike ends in view, he has no patience with measures of a purely elevating and national character. If the Morrill bill could in any way be shown to be sectional and Pro-Slavery in its character, all its objectionable features would at once

THE ISSUES.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, in the exciting de bate of Friday night, of which we insert a brief sketch, very tersely stated the watchwords of the two great parties of the country. They are, land for the landless, and niggers for the niggerless." Mr. Toombs, as the representive of the haughty Slavery oligarchy, expressed great contempt for the "lack-landers," while he is willing to expend hundreds of millions in the acquisition of more slaves and slave territory. Let the issues be accepted, and let the watch words pass round.

THE REVIEW.

a Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay eing a Narrative of the Explorations of the Tributario of the River La Palta and adjacent Countries, during United States Government. By Thomas J. Page, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. With Map and numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers 1859. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington D. C Voyages and tours of exploration, when prop-

erly conducted, furnish us with our most reliable

and accurate means of information respecting

countries remote from our own. There is good reason for this. Those who are engaged in them are provided with all the means necessary for the accomplishment of their objects, the requsite instruments of measurement and observation. and for recording the results, which the mere casual traveller cannot usually possess. It is but seldom, also, that a Humboldt, combining science and tact of eliciting knowledge as well as enthusiasm and perseverance, is found among those whose private explorations are given to peration of the Executive and Legislative mem- so that for the greater characteristics of solid ed and deeply injured. No one, however, can ers of the Government, in the dirty business information respecting the geographical features dividing the spoils. The report shows that in and forms of natural development of a country he Brooklyn navy yard the control of the comparatively little known, such volumes as the be glad he has seen it. tions of it have been described by Dobrizhoffer Faulkner, Head, and others; but still it is for the most part a region of which we have scanty and the more so, as our relations to these coun tries are widening by commerce, and will be come yet more important, doubtless, as the facilities become greater for such intercourse at the mouth of the La Plata, and we may possibly be involved in a war at a distance, with one of the nations described. Hence, all materials of information are desirable. Captain Page's work furnishes a variety of such useful nformation. The map, on a large scale, enables us also to understand the widely-outspread region intersected by the great river La Plata and its tributaries. The narration of the explorations is given clearly; much light is thrown on the character of the native population, the civil history and relations of the different States, the course of the streams; their magnitude and means of navigation, with the other geographical features of the countries-the products of the soil and staples of trade; while the illustrations convey a more complete idea of the curios ities, public buildings, persons of note, costumes, and manners, than we could otherwise have The readers of Harpers' Monthly, from the instalment there furnished of the volume before it was published, will be prepared to appreciate its value, and, no doubt, will be among the most eager to possess it. Fravels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, be ing a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under th

auspices of Her Bratannic Majesty's Government, he years 1849-1855. By Henry Barth, Ph. D D. C. L. Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, &c., &c. In Three Volumes. Vol. III. New York Harper & Brothers. 1859. For sale by Taylor & Maury

If to secure the universal approbation of hose in Europe and Great Britain, as well as in our own country, who are best qualified to udge, be any evidence of the capacity by which a traveller is fitted for his task, and the ability with which he has executed it and arranged its results, it is not exaggerated praise to say that no contribution to geographical science has been made to the public for many years, so thorough generation, which one of his authorities cays and valuable as that contained in Dr. Barth's three volumes here before us, containing, we wenty, there could not be a negro living who | believe, the whole work, which is embraced, if was a slave in 1820. He also states, that "none | we mistake not, in five volumes of the German of the writers on the population of Cuba fix the edition. We have had no opportunity to com number of its creole (id est, native) negroes out- pare the originals in the German or English side of Havana at more than ten per cent., while editions; but for the price, certainly, the Amerrecent authority on the island, competent to ican is not behind them. This has been effect judge, fixes it at only five per cent." Mr. Benja-min admits, then, that only five per cent. of the of some expensive colored engravings. We slaves in Cuba, or at most, ten per cent., are have not seen the earlier volumes, and are therenative born; and that the remaining ninety or fore uncertain as to the number and variety of ninety-five per cent. are free under the treaty the maps; but this volume contains numerous with England. The five per cent., or, at most, well-executed wood-cuts, relating to the people ten per cent. of slaves who were born on the their buildings, as well as the natural scenery sland, must in the nature of things, in great that came under the traveller's notice. Dr part, be the children of the Africans imported Barth was singularly fitted for his enterprise Freedom; so that only an infinitesimal frac- Overweg, each with his individual peculiarities tion of the native negroes can be supposed to of observation. They visited a region respect have descended from the negro slaves on the island before the treaty. Cuba, in a word, is had been furnished. Resident for a long time a free island, by the laws of Spain, Mr. Benja-min being the authority.

in the principal places, having every means for examination, and prosecuting his inquiries with The proposition to annex Cuba to the United | the utmost diligence, the amount of materials States is therefore a proposition to re-enslave collected, and the scientific exhibition made of the free inhabitants of that island. Are the them, is of the highest importance. Compared American people ready for this step? We with Dr. Livingstone's Travels in Southern Afand that the Secretary informed him that, as the application was a Pennsylvania one, he would defer to the wish of the President Government is bound to respect, it is the right of being represented in the Senate by men of their own choice, legally chosen. It is men of their own choice, legally chosen. It is true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the true that "each House shall be the judge of the testimony, and the Secretary's admission to the testimony, and the Secretary's admission to the testimony, and the Secretary sadmission to the instrument for enslaving ment becoming the instrument for enslaving ment becoming the instrument for enslaving ment becoming the archives of dis-

faithfully executed. There will be no necessity for consulting the fraudulent registries and other pretended evidences of Freedom and Slavery. It will be all sufficient to take the Central Africa. The volume before us is the closing one. It opens with Dr. Barth's departure for Timbuktu after the death of Dr. Overweg, and unfolds to us the state of the country in different districts and cities visited by him, up to his return to Europe. It is accompanied by a most valuable appendix, em- Sickles, a Representative in Congress, from bracing sixteen topics, in which are condensed a great amount of varied information as to the tribes and families, the literature, history, &c., of different nations mentioned. We cannot even glance at the full table of contents of the book. Our readers must examine, and that New York, before Justice Goddard, the Chi with no hasty steps, the ground he has gone over, to appreciate its true character. It has also a full index in his pen, requisite in such a

Lives of the Queens of Scotland and the English Princesses connected with the regal succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland, author of "Lives of the Queens of Bagland." Vol. VIII. New York: Har per & Brothers. 1559. For sale by Taylor & Maury, This volume forms the second one of Miss

her judgment in the case. She sets out with a strong bias, and so while undoubtedly successful drew a pistol. As Mr. Key raised his hand in disproving much, yet we feel as we read throw at Mr. Sickles the article he took out of there is wanting the sober, cool weighing of pocket, (which proved to be an opera glass, and opera glass, an causes, effects, probabilities, and circumstances, which belongs to the impartial historian. By her research, she has thrown much light on her research, she has thrown much light on feet backward, fired a second shot into events and transactions before obscure. A mass of materials has been gathered from State papers and private records, before or till quite recently unknown, and thus some things most der" Mr. Sickles then find a third shot unfavorable to the character of Scotland's Queen Mary have been explained. But the danger in such cases ever is, that in the refutation of what is unjust, assumptions are made as from the other extreme; and so that true estimate, which, occupying the middle groundregards the character as a whole, influenced by various motives, is lost sight of. Mary had her weaknesses, her foibles, her graver faults; and whether or not the darker suspicions which gathered over her be dissipated, yet her life and her character must have received an impress from the times in which she and the persons among whom she moved lived, that must be allowed in the judgment we form of her, and serious a case, Mr. Sickles was committed her public and private relations in the history of prison for a further examination that age. Miss Strickland's work is one of the many books to which recourse may and ought to be had in forming that judgment; but, though written in a most pleasing style, full of incident and information, it is a generous woman's appeal in behalf of one of her own sex, in unwilling to see or admit aught unfavorable in &c. &c. the subject of her vindication, and so we think it needs to be read as one reads the defence of an advocate for an arraigned criminal, whom he is bound at all events to clear of every accusation, and to make appear the wholly wrongperuse her volumes without feeling her power of earnest effort, or lay down the book and not

The Old Plantation, and What I Gathered there in an Autumn. By James Hungerford, of Maryland. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1839. For sale by Taylor

A sketchy volume describing plantation life with its peculiarities, personages, legendary lore, love-scenes, excursions, ghost-stories, haunted houses, duels, happy meeting, "disposal of characters," and "glance into aftertimes." Is it true or fiction? Is the name a real one, or assumed? The dedication to an aged mother" would seem to imply the former, and there is nothing in the story or successive scenes to invalidate it. Still, we do not know. Without any high pretensions, it is a very fair picture of life, as we may suppose it, coming out from the recollection of past years. It is discursive; the persons mentioned are numerous, and there is no strained attempt to portray something extraordinary, but an easy running quarter. on of the pen, as though taking down conversa tions, many of them, of course, of lower life, and the pleasures of the unbent intercourse of friends in the country, enjoying autumn days and evenings. Such a book's lets us into phases of society that must be seen where they occur to be fully understood, but we doubt not that the novelty itself will be amusing, and may be instructive to many of the readers of this volume. as we here find it. The Edinburgh Review for January, 1859. Leonard

We always find something in the Edinburgh Review to repay for its perusal. If all the articles are not always equally attractive, yet some one or more may be found adapted to the reader in general literature full of information. as well as written in excellent taste. It is so First district, Gilman Marston with the present number. We have been able but to glance over several of the papers since Third district, Thomas M. Edwards we received it; but even so cursory an examination has satisfied us that the topics are of interest, and ably discussed. The titles of the articles are,

I. "Help's Spanish Conquest in America; giving a good summary of the work, which is highly commended.

II. "Life Assurance;" full of statistics, and exhibition of the principles of calculation, &c. III. "The Church Rate Question;" a subject more strictly belonging to England than

IV. "The Roman Catacombs;" a most readable paper, and with not a little curious matter, V. "The Hudson Bay Territory;" respect ing a region comparatively unknown yet, on our borders, and giving a history of the Company and its operations.

VI. "Lord Liverpool's Administration until 1822;" historical and political.

VII. "The Library of the British Museum: a treat for bibliopoles, so far as it goes. VIII. "Life and Organization;" devoted partially to a discussion of the theories on this

IX. "History and Prospects of Parliamentary Reform;" indicated by its title and the well-known proclivities of the Review.

Felectic Magazine for March, 1866 Well done, Mr. Bidwell! Two Empresse. Maria Theresa of Austria, and Eugenie of France, to begin with-both excellent mezzo-

And what have we here of literary attractions? Twenty-seven articles. Of course, we cannot ensued. The Democrats attempted to dr what seem to us the best: "Horace and his and gave the veto to a page. It was snate Translations;" "The City of Halicarnassus," continued: "The Physical Description of the Universe;" "The Music of Anastasia;" "The History of the Romans under the Empire; (Merivale's;) "False Morality of Lady Novelists;" "Review of Dr. Trench's Discourses."

If, then, we can have Cuba only on the terms of taking her as a free State, with a free-negro population of at least 700,000, we repeat it, we believe, in all sincerity, that \$120,000,000 may be much more profitably invested than in the purchase of the island.—Richmond (Va.) En-

The Richmond Enquirer says that "Mr. Bu- The Southern Citizen says: "Such is the hat

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

From the National Intelligencer of February 2 DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE

Our community was yesterday afternoon thrown into a state of painful excitement and gret by the reports of an encounter and reco iomicide, which took place about two o'clock the First Ward, at the corner of Penns avenue and the east side of Lafavette The parties were Philip Barton Key. United States District Attorney for the trict of Columbia, and the Hon. Daniel having lived but a very short time after re ing three shots from a revolver.
The provocative to this dreadful affair closed in the testimony of Mr. Butterworth.

of Police. He states that about the time mentioned he met Mr. Sickles on Pennsy avenue, a little eastward of the corner fayette Square, and nearly opposite the Department. He had a few words of o Key approached, the latter coming down avenue towards the State Department. met at the corner of Lafavette Square Mr. Key extended his hand towards Mr. saying, "How are you?" Mr. Sickles re to take his proffered hand, saying, "You Strickland's life of Mary of Queen of Scots, whose defence is undertaken with an enthusiwhose defence is undertaken with an enthusiplying to him some epithet. Mr. Key imm stelly put his hand in his side pocket, for purpose, as the witness supposed, of drawing time. dishonored my home and my family." weapon, and Mr. Sickles at the same time his hand into his skirt pocket, from whice The latter staggered a little back, but rallie Mr. Maynard's house, with one hand or railing and one knee on the pavement, exclain Mr. Sickles then fired a third shot the body of Mr. Key, and left him, after which Mr. Key was conveyed to the "Club-House, we learn, in addition to the above, that is

which is in that neighborhood, and to which place he was followed by several police of whom he afterwards requested to accomhim to his own residence, that he might ome necessary arrangements preparate surrendering himself to the Chief of Po The officers having complied with his with the Mayor and Chief of Police were soon in tice Goddard having declined to take bail

The "22d" was celebrated in Washington by a military parade. The Shields Guard came on from Baltimore, and were reviewed have accounts, also, of handsome celebration Boston, New York, Baltimore, Richmo

FROM WASHINGTON-CAPTURE OF A SLAVER Vincennes, dated Norfolk, in which he state that he has captured the slaver Julia Dean he coast of Africa, and brought her int port. Augustus Freyeran, represented passenger on boand the Dean, died on the sage to the United States, previously request that his effects be sent to his wife at Hav He is supposed to have been the captain of board of which is supposed to be vessel. great deal of treasure.

The Navy Department this morning

board of the vessel to the Marshal for tria supposed that the Dean is owned in Cha

amined, as it is supposed she was injured

THE GULF .- The rumor that all the available naval force, including the Vincennes, has been ordered to the Gulf, seems to be strengthene by the remark made in the House on Friday the chairman of Committee of Ways as Means, that this American sea, as he term it, belongs to us, and that we will and must e ercise control over it. The next arrival from Mexico will, it is anticipated, bring highly i portant intelligence in connection with the French and English fleets, and requiring a large American payal force than heretofore in t

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. Clark, of the first Congressional distriof Connecticut, and a member of the present House, regards himself as cheated out of nomination, and will run for the next Congr people's candidate. Mr. Clark has been ced by many of his constituents to tak this stand, and has given his reasons at gre-Mr. Clark has never exhibited any gen

sympathy for the Republican party, and his Republican constituents acted naturally in ting him aside for a more reliable man New Hampshire holds her annual election

on Tuesday, March 8. The rival candidat or Congress, with the vote of their respe districts two years ago, are as follows

Second district, John H. George Third district, William Burns

The nominations for Congress in Connecticut are complete; the rival candidates, with the Third district, Alfred A. Burnham

Fourth district, Orris S. Ferry Democratic, First district, James T. Pratt Second district, Samuel Arnold Third district, Rufus L. Baker Fourth district, William D. Bishop John Goode, jun., Esq., Buchanan elect

for the sixth Congressional district of Virg in 1856, in a recent publication in the Bed (Virginia) Democrat, speaking of the Paulus Powell, says: "I had hoped th would take occasion, as one of the rives of the Virginia Democracy, to without fear, favor, or affection nary recommendations contained in Press Buchanan's last annual message to Cong and to expose the abominable Federal he which have lately marked the policy of

Chief Justice Taney, with all his mist and misdeeds, occasionally utters a very some political "opinion." The Thirty Million Calbill, it is said, he pronounces to be "atrocious Frankfort Commonwealth.

A SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE St. Louis, Feb. 24 .- At Springfield, yest as the Governor's private secretary entered his voice with cries of order, but he cor from the boy, and passed through various hand. A Republican member secured it, and laid to veto on Speaker Morrison's table. The latt knocked it off with his gavel, and ordered Doorkeeper to take that man out, (meaning private secretary.) He decided, that no quo eing present, the House could not nessages. Only four Republicans were ent. Both Houses adjourned sine die.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL POLITICS .- Chie Feb. 24.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated John C. Haines, the present Mayor for re-election.

Marcus D. Gilman is the Democratic cand